(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2275.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1790.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *Auguſt* 2.

MR. GILMAN, of the joint committee for enrolled bills, reported, that the committee had examined and found duly enrolled the following bills—

1. An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties impoſed by law on goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported into the United States, and on the tunnage of ſhips or veſſels.

2. An act for the relief of John Steuart and John Davidſon.

3. An act to continue in force, for a limitted time, an act, entitled, An act for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the poſt-office.

4. An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States.

The above were then ſigned by the ſpeaker, and afterwards preſented to the preſident of the United States for his approbation.

The report of the ſecretary at war on the petition of lady Stirling, was read the ſecond time and agreed to.

The following reſolution was then paſſed, viz.

Reſolved, That there be paid to Sarah Stirling, the widow of the late major-general lord Stirling, the ſum of ſix thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-two dollars, being the half pay of a major-general in the late American army for the term of ſeven years.

Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Aſhe, were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for the purpoſe.

Mr. Jackſon gave notice, that he ſhould, to-morrow, move for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the aſſumption of three hundred thouſand dollars ſtate debt, on account of the ſtate of Georgia, in addition to the ſum in the funding bill.

Mr. Ames moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to declare the conſent of congreſs to an act of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, paſſed before the adoption of the conſtitution by that ſtate, laying a duty on tunnage for the purpoſe of enabling an incorporated company to improve the navigation of Providence river.

Mr. Smith, (M.) obſerved, that the proviſion ought to be general—There are, ſaid he, ſeveral other rivers in ſtates that have incorporated companies for the purpoſe of improving the navigation of thoſe rivers. He mentioned the Patowmack and Patapſco rivers.

After ſome debate the motion was amended by adding Savanna river in Georgia, and Patapſco river in Maryland, and then a committee was appointed, conſiſting of Mr. Ames, Mr. Jackſon and Mr. Seney, to bring in a bill.

The ſpeaker introduced a letter from the treaſurer of the United States, incloſing his accounts for the laſt quarter.

The report of the committee on the petition of Henry Emanuel Lutterloh, was taken into conſideration. The report being in favour of the petitioner, conſiderable debate enſued. The report was finally negatived.

Mr. Parker gave notice that he ſhould to-morrow move for leave to bring in a bill to enable the ſtates of Virginia and North-Carolina to open an interior navigation between thoſe ſtates, by cutting a navigable canal.

Mr. Smith laid two reſolutions on the table reſpecting the diſpoſal of lands in the Weſtern territory during the receſs of congreſs. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *Auguſt* 3.

Several petitions were read.

Mr. Parker's motion for leave to bring in a bill authoriſing the ſtates of Virginia and North-Carolina to open an inland navigation between thoſe ſtates, was taken into conſideration.

Conſiderable debate enſued reſpecting the propriety of congreſs interfering in a buſineſs of this kind;—a committee was finally appointed to bring in a bill, conſiſting of Mr. Burke, Mr. Parker, Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Steele and Mr. Wadſworth.

Mr. Jackſon (agreeable to notice given) moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill making further proviſion for the debts of the United States, ſo far as reſpects the debts of the ſtate of Georgia; this motion, after ſome debate, was agreed to, and a committee appointed.

Mr. Ames reported a bill declaring the aſſent of congreſs to certain acts of the ſtates of Rhode-Iſland, Maryland and Georgia, for laying a duty on the tunnage of ſhips or veſſels entering the ports of Providence, Patapſco and Savanna; this bill, after ſome amendments, and going through the cuſtomary forms, was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Mr. Jackſon, of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill making further proviſion for the debts of the United States, ſo far as reſpects the debts of the ſtate of Georgia, which was read the firſt time.

Mr. Madiſon laid a motion on the table for appointing a committee to bring in a bill for adding two commiſſioners to the preſent board, appointed to ſettle the accounts between the United States and individual ſtates. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *Auguſt* 4.

An engroſſed bill declaring the aſſent of congreſs to certain acts of the ſtates of Maryland, Georgia, Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, for raiſing a duty on the tunnage of ſhips or veſſels entering the ports of Patapſco, Savanna and Providence, was read the third time and paſſed.

A meſſage was received from the preſident of the United States, informing the houſe that two reſolves and four acts, which originated in the houſe, had received his aſſent, viz.—A reſolve reſpecting the pay of the clerks in the office of the commiſſioner of army accounts—A reſolve for defraying the expence of procuring ſeals for the ſupreme, circuit, and diſtrict courts of the United States. 1ſt. An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States. 2. An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties impoſed by law on goods, wares and merchandiſes, imported into the United States, and on the tunnage of ſhips or veſſels. 3. An act to continue in force, for a limited time, an act, entitled, "An act for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the poſt-office. 4. An act for the relief of John Steuart and John Davidſon.

Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Vining and Mr. Wadſworth, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill to add two commiſſioners to the board already eſtabliſhed for the ſettlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates.

The houſe went into committee on the bill further to make proviſion for the debt of the United States, ſo far as reſpects the aſſumption of the debt of the ſtate of Georgia; after ſome time ſpent thereon the committee roſe and reported certain amendments.

On the queſtion to order the bill engroſſed, it was negatived, and ſo the bill was rejected.

Mr. Madiſon, from the committee appointed, preſented, according to order, a bill to add two commiſſioners to the board for ſettling accounts. The houſe went immediately into committee on the ſaid bill, and after ſome debate it was agreed to; ayes 36, noes 19.

The committee roſe, and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed.

Mr. Boudinot reported a bill to ſatisfy the claims of the widow of the late major-general lord Stirling.

THURSDAY, *Auguſt* 5.

Two bills were paſſed to be engroſſed this day, viz. A bill making an appropriation to diſcharge the claim of Sarah Stirling, widow of the late major-general lord Stirling—A bill authoriſing the ſecretary of the treaſury to take meaſures for finiſhing the light-houſe at Portland Head, in the diſtrict of Maine—provided the expence ſhall not exceed 1500 dollars.

The bill for adding two commiſſioners to the board for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual ſtates was paſſed.

A meſſage was received from the preſident of the United States, informing the houſe, that the act to provide more effectually for ſettling the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates had received his aſſent.

Mr. Bloodworth's motion for appointing a committee to prepare and bring in a bill to repeal for a limitted time the 5th ſection of the act for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government of the United States, was taken up.

Mr. Vining moved the previous queſtion on this motion, and, being ſupported by five members, the queſtion was taken, "ſhall the main queſtion be now put?" The yeas and nays were called. For putting the main queſtion—

	A Y E S.		
Meſſrs.	Benſon,	Huger,	Sylveſter,
	Bloodworth,	Huntington,	Smith, (M.)
	Burke,	Lawrence,	Smith, (S. C.)
	Floyd,	Leonard,	Sturges,
	Foſter,	Livermore,	Thatcher,
	Gerry,	Renſſalaer,	Trumbull,
	Grout,	Schureman,	Wadſworth. 23.
	Hathorne,	Sevier,	
	N O E S.		
Meſſrs.	Ames,	Hartley,	Seney,
	Aſhe,	Heeſter,	Sherman,
	Baldwin,	Jackſon,	Sinnickſon,
	Brown,	Lee,	Steele,
	Cadwalader,	Madiſon,	Stone,
	Carroll,	Matthews,	Sumpter,
	Clymer,	Moore,	Tucker,
	Coles,	P. Muhlenberg,	Vining,
	Fitzſimons,	Page,	White,
	Gale,	Parker,	Wynkoop,
	Gilman,	Partridge,	Williamſon. 35.
	Goodhue,	Scott,	

The houſe reſolved, that a ſurveyor-general, for the United States, be appointed, who ſhall forthwith proceed to the completion of the ſurveys of all lands heretofore ſold under the authority of the late congreſs.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate returning the bill further providing for the payment of the debts of the United States, to which they have made ſeveral amendments. The houſe proceeded to conſider the ſaid amendments, and made ſome progreſs therein.

A petition of A. Macomb and W. Edgar, reſpecting a contract they have made with the late congreſs for lands, was read and referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 6.

The bill making an appropriation to diſcharge the claims of the widow Stirling, and the bill authoriſing the ſecretary of the treaſury to finiſh the light-houſe on Portland Head, were read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. Fitzſimons introduced the following reſolution: That the preſident of the ſenate, and the ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives, be authoriſed to cloſe the preſent ſeſſion, and to adjourn the reſpective houſes on Monday next, to meet again on the firſt Monday in December next—on motion, Monday was ſtruck out, and Tueſday inſerted—A motion to expunge December, and to inſert March, occaſioned ſome debate, and was finally negatived.

Mr. Vining introduced a reſolution to the following purport, which was agreed to—That the ſecretary of the treaſury be directed, in the recels of congreſs, to aſcertain the amount of the arrearages due to the invalid penſioners of the United States, and to the widows of deceaſed officers, and report at the next ſeſſion.

The amendments of the ſenate to the bill making further proviſion for the payment of the debts of the United States, were taken up. The houſe proceeded in the conſideration of the amendments; ſundry alterations were propoſed, but were not agreed to. A motion made by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) to ſtrike out twelve cents, the duty on ſalt, for the purpoſe of inſerting nine cents, occaſioned a conſiderable debate. The queſtion on ſtriking out was determined in the negative, ayes 28, noes 30.

The houſe went through the amendments, and agreed to the whole with very few alterations.

A meſſage was received from the preſident of the United States with the ratification, by the ſtate of New-Jerſey, of the amendments propoſed by congreſs to the conſtitution of the United States; New-Jerſey has ratified all the amendments except the ſecond and thirteenth.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate with the bill to compenſate Thomas Barclay for various ſervices—concurred in with amendments.

Mr. Vining reported a bill for the relief of Adam Caldwell, which was read the firſt and ſecond time.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) moved for leave to bring in a bill for altering the times of holding the courts in South-Carolina and Georgia.——Adjourned till to-morrow ten o'clock.

SATURDAY, *Auguſt* 7.

The bill for appointing a ſurveyor-general was read a ſecond time, and, on the queſtion for engroſſing, was rejected.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a letter and report from the ſecretary of the treaſury, accompanied with ſtatements of additional ſums neceſſary to be provided for the ſupport of government, by ſaſther appropriations. Alſo, informing the houſe, that a ſurplus, to the amount of one million of dollars, ariſing from the revenues of the preſent year, beyond the appropriations made by law, will remain in the treaſury, and ſuggeſting the propriety of applying the ſame towards buying up the public debt in the market.

The houſe went into committee on the ſaid letter and report, and came to the following reſolutions thereon:——

Reſolved, That the ſum of fifty thouſand dollars, out of the monies ariſing from the duties on imports and tunnage, be reſerved and appropriated for ſatisfying demands againſt the United States, not otherwiſe ſpecially provided for; and that an act for that purpoſe ought to be paſſed the preſent ſeſſion.

Reſolved, That out of the monies reſerved during the preſent ſeſſion for the ſupport of government, from the duties on imports and tunnage, a ſum not exceeding thirty-eight thouſand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and 75-100 be appropriated for the payment of the debts contracted by Abraham Skinner, late commiſſary of priſoners, for the ſubſiſtence of the officers of the late army while in captivity.

Reſolved, That proviſions by law ſhould be immediately made for the application of the ſurplus ſum which ſhall remain in the treaſury after all the appropriations made during the preſent ſeſſion ſhall be ſatisfied, in conformity to the tenor of the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury.

The committee then roſe, and Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Vining, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Ames and Mr. Benſon,

were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill for the purpose.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, informing, that they had conſidered the reſolution of the houſe on the petition of F. Mentges, and had non-concurred the ſame. Alſo, that they had conſidered the bill for the appointment of two additional commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates, and had non-concurred the ſame.

Alſo, that the ſenate had conſidered the bill making proviſion for the diſabled ſoldiers and ſeamen lately in the ſervice of the United States, and had agreed to the ſame.

Another was received from the ſenate, that they had paſſed the bill reſpecting the completing of the light-houſe at Portland Head. Alſo, that they had agreed to the bill reſpecting the Virginia ceſſion, with ſome amendments: Alſo, that the ſenate agreed to the reſolution for an adjournment on Tueſday next.

The houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the amendment propoſed by the ſenate to the bill reſpecting the Virginia ceſſion, and agreed to the ſame.

The houſe went into committee on the bill for the relief of Adam Caldwell, and having made ſome amendments thereto, roſe, and ordered the bill to be engroſſed for a third reading.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

May 22.

THIS day the great queſtion on the right of making peace and war was finally determined. The moſt remarkable ſpeech, previous to paſſing the decree, was that of M. le Comte de Mirabeau, who ſaid, that it was not merely his opinion, nor the plan of his decree, that he roſe to defend, but what was far dearer to him, his character, which had been ſuſpected as unfriendly to liberty.

He ſaid, many reports had been circulated to his prejudice; but he valued them not. In order to be uſeful, he ſaid, he had ſearched for truth, and that truth he had ſpoken at the hazard of diſpleaſing. He then proceeded to defend his plan, and replied to the principal objections ſtated by M. Barnave.

M. Barnave, M. le marquis de la Fayette, and ſeveral other members, then demanded to be heard; but the majority of the aſſembly, thinking there had been enough of ſpeaking on the ſubject, determined to cloſe the debate. And after a number of plans of decrees had been read, the following plan of M. de Mirabeau, amended, obtained the preferrence by a great majority.

The National Aſſembly decree,

1ſt. That the right of peace and war being veſted in the nation, war ſhall not be reſolved upon but by a decree of the legiſlative body, which ſhall be made on the expliciť notification of the king, and which decree ſhall be afterwards ſanctioned by his majeſty.

2d. That the care of guarding the kingdom from external attacks and impending dangers, the maintaining its rights and poſſeſſions, is committed to the king by the conſtitution of the ſtate: to him alſo belong the maintainance of political connexions abroad, the conduct of negotiations, the appointment of ambaſſadors, the power of raiſing armaments, and making preparations for war, in proportion to thoſe made by neighbouring ſtates, the power of diſtributing the ſea and land forces as he may judge proper, and of directing their operations in time of war.

3d. That in caſe of hoſtilities impending, or actually begun, an ally to aſſiſt, or a right to preſerve by force of arms, the king ſhall be bound to give notification thereof without delay to the legiſlative body, and to make known the cauſes and motives thereof. And if the legiſlative body is not ſitting at the time; it ſhall be called immediately by the king.

4th. That if upon ſuch notification being made by the king, the legiſlative body are of opinion, that, on the commencing of ſuch hoſtilities, the miniſter, or other agent of the executive power, is culpable, the author of ſuch aggreſſion ſhall be proſecuted as a ſtate criminal, the national aſſembly hereby declaring, that the nation renounces for ever all ambition by conqueſt, and will not employ the forces againſt the liberties of any people.

5th. That if, upon ſuch notification, the legiſlative body ſhall reſolve that war ought not to be made, the executive power ſhall be bound immediately to take the neceſſary ſteps to prevent or ſtop hoſtilities, the miniſters being always held to be reſponſible for delays.

6th. That in caſe of an impending war, the legiſlative body ſhall prolong the ſeſſion; and in time of war there ſhall be no recels.

(N. B. This article is remitted to the committee of conſtitution to be amended.)

7th. That every declaration of war ſhall be made in theſe terms: "By the king, in the name of the nation."

8th. That during the courſe of a war, the legiſlative body ſhall have a power of requiring the executive power to negotiate a peace.

9th. That it belongs to the king to negotiate and ſign all neceſſary conventions and treaties with foreign powers for the general good of the ſtate, declaring hereby, that treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, ſhall not be effectual till ratified by the legiſlative body.

10th. That the inſtant a war ceaſes, the legiſlative body ſhall fix a day on which the extraordinary troops ſhall be diſbanded, and the army reduced to its uſual peace eſtabliſhment; that the pay of the troops ſhall not be continued longer than ſuch day: and if the extraordinary troops ſhall remain undiſbanded after ſuch day ſo appointed, the miniſter ſhall be reſponſible for the ſame, and proſecuted as a ſtate criminal; that, for that effect, the committee of conſtitution ſhall be bound forthwith to examine this article, and prepare a report on the reſponſibility of miniſters.

It is probable another decree may yet be paſſed on this queſtion; but as the foregoing articles are declared to be conſtitutional articles, the ſubſtance of it muſt be the ſame.

June 3. This day the diſcuſſion of the queſtion on the future organization of the clergy being reſumed, the three following articles were decreed by the aſſembly.

Article 1. "Every department ſhall form a dioceſe; and every dioceſe ſhall have the ſame extent and limits as the department."

2. "All citizens are forbid to acknowledge in any caſe, the authority of any biſhop or metropolitan, whoſe ſee is ſituated in a foreign country, or of his delegates reſiding in France, or elſewhere."

3. "A ſuitable number of metropolitans ſhall be kept up, and the place of their reſidence fixed; when the biſhop of the dioceſe ſhall pronounce finally, in his ſynod, on matters within his juriſdiction, an appeal ſhall then be competent to the metropolitan, who ſhall alſo pronounce judgment in his metropolitan ſynod."

LONDON, *June* 4.

Laſt week died at Portſmouth in the 70th year of his age, Mr. William Chantrell, a maſter in his majeſty's navy, who particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Trincomale, in the Eaſt-Indies, on the 16th of December, 1747, by the cool intrepidity of his conduct, on an occaſion where few would perhaps have ſhewn the ſame contempt of danger. In bringing powder from the magazine, one of the boats blew up, and a large fire brand fell blazing into another boat, in which was forty five barrels of powder, covered only by a ſail, ſtove one of the barrels, and muſt inevitably have ſent all the people employed, like ſky-rockets, into the air, had not Mr. Chantrell taken the burning brand from the powder, thrown it overboard, and then, quenching the remains of fire which lay upon the ſail, reſtored all to ſafety and quiet. The late commodore Boys, who was then captain of the Pearl, from this circumſtance immediately took the ſubject of this paragraph under his protection, and he was fortunate enough in the war before laſt, to ſecure a handſome competence.

A perſon who fills an inferior ſituation in one of the public offices in this city, and who has reſided at a village within ſeven miles, for ſome years paſt, from a frugal turn of mind, has actually picked up as many bricks upon the road, on his way home of an evening, as have lately built him a neat dwelling houſe!—No trivial leſſon of perſeverance.

June 6. The probabilities of a general war, are daily increaſing; and the return of the meſſenger from Spain, is moſt anxiouſly expected by government and the public at large.

But we are by no means ſanguine in the hope, that a final and deciſive anſwer will be given to our memorials. Whatever are the views of the court of Madrid, its language will be evaſive. France is not yet prepared. And perhaps the grand deciſion of the national aſſembly may totally counteract the ſyſtems of the confederate houſe of Bourbon.

We find, indeed, no difficulty in declaring, that the court of Madrid has no deſire to proclaim war againſt England. It is a meaſure of neceſſity, ariſing from the aſpect of affairs in France and Spain.

And hence we hazard a conjecture, that the war, on the part of Spain, will be purely defenſive. We ſpeak with relation to Great-Britain.

To cover the real motive of the court of Madrid, and to hold out a ſpecious object for its armaments, Nootka Sound was brought on the tapis. And on the plea of the family compact of natural and political connexion, it was hoped that the national aſſembly would be ſeduced into hoſtilities againſt Great-Britain.

But for what purpoſe? what objects of commerce or glory? *None.* The reſtoration of the king of France to his former plenitude of power, was the final cauſe of the armaments of the houſe of Bourbon. The object was not a foreign but a civil war. As poſſeſſing the executive authority, the fleets and armies of France are at the command of the king. And by a prudent arrangement of the national forces, the field may be open to the arms and operations of the ariſtocratics and the foreign allies of France.

And the allies of France on this occaſion will be numerous; for however rival ſtates may deſire to weaken the power of France, there is not a ſovereign in Europe who does not contemplate the degraded ſituation of the king of France with ſympathy and painful apprehenſion.

Spain, Portugal and Auſtria, are more immediately intereſted in a counter revolution; for if the meaſures of the national aſſembly be attended with final ſucceſs, every throne in Europe will be ſhaken to its centre before the commencement of the nineteenth century.

The late deciſion of the national aſſembly, concerning the prerogative of proclaiming war and peace, may diſconcert the projects of the houſe of Bourbon, and compel them to reſort to a more remote and perhaps complicated ſcheme of conduct. In this caſe, Spain will temporiſe, or even accommodate. But if the national aſſembly deem it expedient to arm, a general war is inevitable.

A partial war is certain; for Leopold II. is determined to reduce the Belgic provinces to obedience, or periſh in the attempt. On the other hand, the real patriots of the Netherlands are reſolved to be free or die.

If, therefore, the king of Pruſſia conſents to ſacrifice his views of territorial aggrandiſement to the ſecurity of his throne, a ſevere and bloody conflict will enſue. Divided among themſelves, and deſerted by Pruſſia, the Belgic confederacy muſt encounter the victorious veterans of Auſtria united with the numerous armies of her German allies, who will make the revolt of the Netherlands a common cauſe, and do their utmoſt to check the progreſs of freedom and innovation.

The preſent moment is a ſtate of ſuſpence—we reiterate our dominions to the proprietors of ſtock, not to give way to unneceſſary alarm, to be guarded againſt expreſſes and ſpecial meſſengers from 'Change-Alley, and to wait for early and authentic intelligence.

June 7. The Spaniards have extended their works at the Havanna, ſince the war of 1760; ſo that it will require 30,000 to man them. The garriſon, by the lateſt returns, conſiſted of no more than ſeven thouſand men. Our ableſt engineers declare, that, from ſo unneceſſary an extenſion of the lines, it is in a ſtate of leſs ſecurity than when it was beſieged by the Engliſh, under Albemarle and Keppel.

The naval armaments are preparing with greater zeal if poſſible than ever. On Tueſday the admiralty made a demand of 500 men from the waterman's company, exclusive of thoſe already impreſſed, and the preſs gangs were more numerous and ſtrict on Tueſday night and Wedneſday morning than they have been ſince the probability of a war has prevailed.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, June 2.

"The ſhips of war at Spithead this day received three months ſpirits, and the fleet under admiral Barrington will ſail in a few days.

"Conjectures are various among the naval officers reſpecting the deſtination of this fleet. While ſome are of opinion a ſhort cruiſe in the Channel is only intended, others, with greater probability, aſſert, that its object is the protection of our Weſt-India iſlands. The truth is, it will be a ſecret to the commander himſelf, until he opens his orders in a latitude fixed by the lords of the admiralty.

"June 3. Orders have been juſt iſſued for a fleet of 14 ſhips of the line, attended by frigates, &c. to be in readineſs to ſail on Thurſday next. Its deſtination is ſecret, but it is conjectured here, that it will direct its courſe for the Mediterranean."

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) July* 3.

On Sunday laſt arrived the ſchooner Little Sarah, laſt from Corke. The day before the Little Sarah ſailed, advice was received, that a Britiſh packet was chaced nearly into Falmouth by a Spaniſh ſhip of war, but one of our frigates appearing in ſight, the Spaniard ſheered off.

We alſo underſtood, that at the time of her departure there was not a barrel of beef or pork for ſale at Corke, government having bought up all that was on hand.

On Tueſday a Spaniſh veſſel arrived in this harbour—bringing, as we are informed, complimentary diſpatches from the governor of the Havanna to the governor of this iſland, and the admiral.

By recent advices we have authentic information that the captain general of the Havanna is now at St. Jago de la Cuba; and that no accounts of an expected rupture have been yet promulgated.

On Tueſday laſt arrived the ſloop Spry, Kelly, from New-Providence. Previous to her departure from that place, an expreſs, addreſſed to lord Dunmore, arrived from the governor of the Havanna, by which his lordſhip was expreſsly informed, that ſhould any veſſels from the Bahamas preſume to attempt fiſhing on the Florida coaſts, they would certainly be captured and condemned.

By the Concord, captain Lawſon, we received intelligence of a frigate arriving at St. Vincents in twenty days from Portſmouth, with diſpatches to the governor of that iſland, who inſtantly gave orders for an immediate preſs, and many of the merchants were beginning to fit out privateers. The Concord had a paſſage of 18 days from that port.

Yeſterday evening a Spaniſh ſchooner, of about 40 tuns burthen, mounted with guns, lay off the mouth of the Channel for a conſiderable time, while four or five of her hands came on ſhore, as is ſuppoſed, to gain intelligence concerning the expected diſturbances between us and Spain; in the evening, when the men got on board, they very daringly fired a gun, and then bore away towards Bluefields until dark, when they about ſhip and ſteered for the weſt end, and continued firing till midnight. How far it is proper to allow ſuch veſſels as thoſe to come into our ports at this critical period, we leave to the candid public, as it is a matter of immediate concern both to government and the community at large.

Yeſterday, in conſequence of the very proper requiſition of his honour the cuſtos, a very reſpectable meeting of the merchants was held at the court-houſe, at which it was unanimouſly reſolved to preſer, without delay, a petition to his excellency the governor, to poſtpone the departure of the Speedy packet, appointed to ſail on Monday next, for at leaſt one week. The probable high rate of inſurance in Europe, the approaching 25th of July, when an additional premium, war or peace always takes place, and the moſt diſagreeable ſtate of uncertainty that the mercantile intereſt is in at preſent, fully juſtify the applying for the packet's detention to that period, before which, it is probable, ſome deciſive accounts will be received from Great-Britain.

ST. EUSTATIUS, *July* 14.

A report circulated yeſterday morning concerning an engagement between the Engliſh and Spaniſh fleets in the Channel, ſeems to gain ground: We do not aver it as a fact—but conſidering the ſtate of affairs in Europe, it does not ſeem improbable.

Extrait d'une lettre de la Martinique, du 20 Julliet, 1790.

"The preſent is to inform you of the political news: an advice ſhip diſpatched by the king, arrived yeſterday at Fort-Royal, with thirty days paſſage, brings us tidings that a war was inevitable: That at Breſt they were arming, with every diligence, thirty ſail of the line and twelve frigates; our ſtationed ſhips that were

already out of port for to sail, had orders to return. A Provencal that left Cadiz the 18th of June, arrived at Port-Royal with monies for the king, says, that he left in said port, ready to sail, forty ships of the line and thirty frigates:—There is expected another advice ship; and I will take care to inform you of the news."

BOSTON, *July* 29.

Wrentham July 26, 1790.

Yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M. there was experienced in this town, as severe a storm of hail accompanied with thunder and lightning, as ever was known by the oldest man living. The cloud arose from the west and advanced rapidly—spreading itself in width about one mile and a half, and destroyed in its progression, whole fields of corn gardens, and almost every kind of green herbage. Fruit-trees suffered much. Those windows which were in its course, facing the west, had much of their glass broken. Even the birds of the air could not find a shelter from the inclement gust; for many were found dead after the storm. Some of the hail-stones were two inches in diameter. The extent of damage done, from west to east, we cannot at present ascertain. Indeed the storm, with the rattling of hail stones, the bursting of windows, the flashing of lightning, with an incessant peal of thunder, carrying before it destruction and death, was a scene truly astonishing, and which added horror to the darkness of the day.

NEW-LONDON, *July* 30.

A light shock of an earth-quake was felt in this and the neighbouring town, on Sunday morning last, about thirty minutes past five o'clock.

NEW-YORK, *August* 4.

By the latest accounts from Spain another fleet was in great forwardness at Ferrol, consisting of thirteen sail of the line and four or five frigates. Besides which the following were ordered to be equipped with all possible expedition: Medea, St. Hermungeldo, Conde de Regla, and Santo Josef, 124 guns each; Santo Rafael 80, St. Fernando 90, and Brilliante 74. Sailed for Cadiz, the Europa 74, Juno 44, Theresa 36, to join 10 ships and 8 frigates already there. Six thousand sailors are levied in Gallicia and Asturia, and two thousand in Biscay; and an order was given for levying 24,000 more in these provinces.

A letter from London, dated May 19, says—"Nothing ever gave me greater pleasure than the conduct of a sailor, on occasion of one of the late impressments. The honest tar, as we have since learnt, had been eight months absent on a voyage to the bay of Honduras, and had just returned to his family with his hard earned pittance, gleaned from the savings of wages and a small venture he had taken out with him. By one means and another he had escaped being impressed till his arrival in London, when he, with some other seafaring men in a beer-house were surrounded, and ordered by the captain of a press-gang to surrender, and submit to be carried on board one of his majesty's tenders then laying in the river. The sailor desired them to stand off at the peril of their lives, observing at the same time, "That he was a free man, was born such, and so intended to continue; that he preferred sailing on board a merchantman to a man of war, and had a right to his choice, that the quarrels of the king of England with the king of Spain were nothing to him, and that he would kill the first scoundrel, Englishman or Spaniard, that should dare to make any attempts upon his liberty." Notwithstanding these menaces the gang attacked the house, but were glad to sheer off after loosing three of their number by pistol shot. Certain it is, that all arbitrary acts of this kind are unjustifiable, except in cases of extreme necessity, and even then it is doubtful whether resistance, in similar cases to the above, would not have a good effect in serving as a check to the ambition of princes, who, as having never experienced the miseries to which this gallant race of men are subject on the watry element, have little or no feeling for them, when their ambition is concerned, and the blood of thousands is at stake, perhaps for a spot of territory at the extremities of the globe which neither of them have ever seen, and which will eventually in all probability, belong to neither."

Extract of a letter from St. Sebastian, to a merchant in New-York dated June 15, 1790.

"War is believed more inevitable than ever, between Spain and England; but there are some on the other side of the water who flatter themselves with the hopes of a reconciliation; and whilst the resolves of the courts are suspended, our commerce is much injured by it.

APPOINTMENTS,—By authority.

William Perry, of the state of Delaware, one of the judges in the territory of the United States, south of the river Ohio.—John Stokes, judge of the North-Carolina district, vice, William R. Davie, declined.—Samuel Russel Gerry, collector of the port of Marblehead, vice, Richard Harris, deceased.—Zachariah Rhodes, surveyor of the port of Patuxet, vice, John Anthony Aborn, declined.—Thomas Arnold, surveyor of the port of East Greenwich, vice, Job Comstock, declined.—Joshua Johnson, of Maryland, consul of the United States of America, for the port of London.—Daniel Eldridge Updike, surveyor of the port of North Kingston, Rhode-Island.—John Street, of Fayal, vice-consul of the United States, for the island of Fayal.—Ebenezer Brush, of New-York, consul of the United States, for the port of Surinam.

We hear that the honourable general Knox it appointed a commissioner for negotiating a treaty with the chiefs of the Creek nation now in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 9.

Extract of a letter from New-York, August 6.

"Last evening a ship arrived in this port, in 46 days from Gibraltar. Nothing decisive respecting a war had been received there on the 20th June—but great preparations were making."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bristol, dated 2d June.

"There is a corn bill before the house, by which it is intended to lay a duty of 1s. per barrel on flour, when the port is considered to be open; that is, when the price of wheat is at or above 6s. per bushel—it is expected this bill will pass."

Extract of a letter from Kingston, July 3.

"Yesterday evening his majesty's ship Actæon of 44 guns, commanded by lieutenant Hardwell, anchored in Port Royal harbour, having the 62d regiment on board.

"In lat. 24, long. 60, lieutenant Hardwell fell in with a Spanish brig from Riga, (a sea port of Gallicia, S. E. of Cape Finisterre) bound to the Havanna, then 14 days at sea. At a distance, there was another vessel in sight; which was concluded to be a consort to the brig.—When the brig came to under the stern of the Actæon, it was remarked by the officers on board, that the Spanish commander seemed to be in so great agitation, that he pulled off his hat with violence, dashed it on the deck, and trampled upon it—the crew also appeared to be in great confusion.——lieutenant Hardwell inquired, what news? and was answered, none; on which he left them! Immediately after, it was observed from the Actæon, that a youth, who had kept close by the Spanish commander, sprang on his neck, and in seeming transport, embraced him.

"From these circumstances it was conjectured that the Spaniards expected to be made prisoners; and, from the clean appearance of the vessel, lieutenant Hardwell imagined her to be an advice boat going to the Havanna."

Extract of a letter from Middletown, Connecticut, July 25.

"About five o'clock this morning, a noise was heard that seemed to pass over this city, which is thought to have come from a northwesterly direction and proceeded to a southeasterly one. The noise was equal to loud, heavy thunder, and the commotion occasioned by it very sensible, in the shaking of houses; but no damage was done. The Tuesday preceding, about six or seven miles to the southward of this place, a similar but heavier noise was heard, attended with the like commotion. The noise and commotion is supposed to have been occasioned either by an earthquake or the explosion of a meteor when passing nearest the earth."

SAVANNA, *July* 22.

On the 13th or 14th instant an express brought to his excellency the governor an account, that about 12 days before, as three Indians were hunting on the north side of the river Oconee, two of them being in camp, two white men rode up, and after some conversation with them, fired and killed one of them, and broke the arm of the other, besides otherwise wounding him; after which they plundered the camp of the Indians, and took their guns, horses, kettles, and about 40 deer skins, &c. The Indians were three brothers, and nephews to a chief of the Cussitahs who had been fired at some time before; it is supposed by the same men.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

At WARE'S TAVERN, at ALLEN'S FRESH, in CHARLES County, on Monday the 30th inst.

THIRTY very likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; among them are several valuable carpenters. Twelve months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if the money is not paid on or before the day of payment. A discount of six per cent. will be made for ready money.

Aug. 11, 1790. PHILIP R. FENDALL.

N. B. If the day of sale should prove rainey, the sale to be the next fair day, and continue till all are sold.

COMEDY of the CONTRAST,

Written by a Citizen of the United States; and published (under an Assignment of the Copy-Right),

By THOMAS WIGNELL.

THE subscribers, (to whom the Editor thankfully professes his obligations,) may reasonably expect an apology for the delay which has attended the appearance of THE CONTRAST—but as the true cause cannot be declared without leading to a discussion, which the Editor wishes to avoid, he hopes that the care and expence which have been bestowed upon this book, will be accepted without further scrutiny, as an atonement for his seeming negligence. *(The subscribers are requested to call at this office for their books.)*

August 13, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to the ESTATE of JOHN HALL, late of West river, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to bring them in legally attested, to WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM GILLIS.

Somerset county, July 31, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to confirm the last WILL and TESTAMENT of JOHN HICKS TRAVERS, late of Dorchester county, deceased, according to the intention of the testator.

HENRY HICKS TRAVERS.

August 13, 1790.

Caroline County, Maryland, July 22, 1790.

A PETITION will be preferred to the next general assembly of this state; praying that the seat of justice for Caroline county, may be fixed by law, at CHOPTANK Bridge.

At a meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College—

RESOLVED, That this board meet on Monday the 13th of September, and then take into consideration the propriety of appointing an usher, or second assistant to the professor of languages, and also a master of the French language, and that notice of the said meeting be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Signed by order,

A. C. HANSON, Pres. pro. tem.

Annapolis, August 10, 1790.

TO BE RENTED,

THE HOUSE

Now occupied by G. Duvall, Esquire.

POSSESSION may be had on the first day of October. The above property will be sold for cash or on credit. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

To be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE,

On Thursday the 26th of next August, at the house of Mr. JOHN SUTER, in George-town, Montgomery county, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, the following two LOTS, viz.—

NUMBERS 9 and 21, the former having been sold heretofore as the property of John Murdock, and the latter as the property of Rich. Thompson, to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland for taxes, and bought in behalf of said state by William Kilty, Esquire, late agent.

On the Saturday following, being the 28th of August, I shall expose to sale, at the house of Mr. Rose, tavern keeper, in Bladensburgh, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock, the following tracts of land, viz. Brother's First Lot, said to contain 230 acres; Beall's Neglect, said to contain 50 acres; Beall's Discovery Enlarged, said to contain 42 acres; late the property of John Beall.

At the same time and place will be sold, also, a tract of land called Cramphin's Lot, said to contain 357¾ acres; Part of Jackson's Necessity, said to contain 61¼ acres; Hoskinson's Folly, said to contain 100 acres—and part of Elizabeth, said to contain 100 acres; late the property of Richard Cramphin.

At the same time and place will be exposed to sale, Part of a tract of land called Gillard, said to contain 127½ acres, late the property of Samuel Shekells.

At the same time and place will be sold, Part of a tract of land called Deakins's Hall, said to contain 249¾ acres, late the property of Leonard Marbury Deakins. I shall, at the same time, expose to sale sundry valuable negroes, a quantity of stock, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils.

The above property will be sold for ready cash, and on payment being made possession will immediately be given. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

I will also sell, for ready cash, at the house of Mr. John H. Beans, tavern-keeper, in the town of Piscataway, on the first day of September next, a tract of land called Exeter, whereon Nicholas Blacklock, Esq; now lives, said to contain 216 acres; and on the same day I will sell four tracts of land, viz. James and Mary, Hughes Discovery, Honest Man, and Bachelor's Discovery, the whole said to contain 733¾ acres, the same having been purchased at public sale by William Kilty, Esquire, late agent, in part payment of taxes due from Nicholas Blacklock, Esquire, late collector of Prince-George's county.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, from the general court, and by the direction of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq; agent to the STATE of MARYLAND, will be SOLD, in Port-Tobacco-town, at the house of Mr. Thomas Crackles, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock, on Monday the 30th of August next, for READY CASH,

ONE tract of land called LITTLEWORTH, containing one hundred and ninety-five acres. One other tract of land called WILKERSON'S THRONG, containing four hundred and fifteen acres. Part of one other tract of land called THOMPSON'S CHANCE, containing fifty-five acres and one third of an acre. A life estate in one other tract of land called THOMPSON'S CHANCE, containing two hundry and seventy-eight acres; and the reversion of one other tract of land called HARWOOD, containing fifty acres: taken and sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, from HOSKINS HANSON, Esq; late collector of Charles county, by

FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of Charles county.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT such property as was taken in execution for arrears of taxes due the late THOMAS WILLIAMS, collector of Prince-George's county, advertised last fall, and now remains unsettled for, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the days and at the places following, viz.—at MAGRUDER'S FERRY the 10th instant—at NOTTINGHAM the 6th of September—at UPPER MARLBOROUGH the 13th—at PISCATAWAY the 20th——and at BLADENSBURGH the 27th—if fair, if not on the next fair day. Attendance, with the books, will be given at those places a day or two before the days of sale, in order that all those in arrears may come in and settle their respective balances.

RINALDO JOHNSON.

Upper Marlborough, August 7, 1790. 2

Charles county, July 26, 1790.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BRENT, sen. late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally attested—Those that are indebted are requested to make speedy payment, to

ROBERT BRENT, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Monday the 20th of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling house of the deceased ROBERT BRENT, sen. near Newport,

SEVERAL valuable horses, mares and colts, some of them blooded; two yoke of oxen, about forty head of black cattle, the greatest part of them are excellent beef; two valuable blooded bulls, sixty head of sheep, household and kitchen furniture, and all kinds of plantation utensils. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums exceeding 15l. six months for all sums from 15l. to 40s. and those under 40s. to be paid ready cash. Bond on interest, with approved security, must be given for the different credits aforesaid.

2 ROBERT BRENT, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

To the HIGHEST BIDDER,

On the PREMISES,

On Wednesday, the first day of September next,

PART of three tracts of LAND, in Anne-Arundel county, situated within two miles of Herring creek church, known by the names of TALBOT'S ANGLES, TURKEY HILLS, and TURKEY-ISLAND, containing in the whole about ninety or one hundred acres.——The terms will be made known on the day of sale. w3

JOSEPH HILL.

West river, August 5, 1790. 2

ANDREW AITKEN,

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN HEAD, in South-Street,

BALTIMORE—

Has received by the last Vessels from different Parts of

EUROPE,

A Fresh and General Assortment of—

DRUGS and *MEDICINES*,

The Particulars of which would be too numerous to insert in an Advertisement.

——*LIKEWISE*——

Genuine Patent Medicines,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

ANDERSON and Hopper's pills, British and Harlaem oil, Bateman's and Turlinton's drops, Daffe's elixir, Hill's balsam of honey, essence of peppermint, Greenough's tincture for teeth and gums, Godfrey's cordial, &c. &c.

A L S O,

Amputating, trepanning, cupping, pocket and tooth instruments, spring and thumb lancets, large and small syringes, pocket thermometers, pulse glasses assorted, tincture and spice bottles with ground stoppers and brass caps, white and green phials assorted, with corks, nipple pipes and shells; ointment, pill, and galley pots, pill boxes, marble and metal mortars, bolus knives, scales and weights, tooth-brushes, &c. with almost every article requisite for the practice of physic——The whole of which will be sold on the lowest terms for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, at the market price, and on the usual credit, with a generous allowance to those who purchase to sell again. w3

Baltimore, August 13, 1790. 2

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Rawlings's tavern, Anne-Arundel county, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen hands three inches high, five years old last May, has two hind feet white as high as his fetlocks, his left fore hoof white, he has a narrow blaze in his forehead, the right side of his lower lip white, a small slim head, and his near eye a glass eye, a middling long sprig tail docked, a small saddle-spot on the left side of his back, in handling of his hind parts he is very apt to kick, he trots and canters short, and is very proud in a bridle, and a lasting spirit for work or riding. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to the owner, shall receive 20 shillings besides what the law allows.

Aug. 1, 1790. 2 Rd. TIDINGS.

Will be Sold, for Ready Cash,

Unless the creditors to the estate shall agree to indemnify the administratrix, by giving a time for payment, on security, the same to be adjudged by one or more persons of the creditors electing—the sale to commence on Monday the 23d of August next, at the dwelling house of the late THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, in Port-Tobacco,

ALL his PERSONAL ESTATE, consisting of valuable assorted goods, appraised to £. 1600—also several likely country-born slaves, consisting of men, women and children, amongst them are five valuable house servants; four horses fit for the saddle or carriage; one phaeton and harness; one sulkey with top and harness, and many valuable articles of house and kitchen furniture. The sale to continue till all is sold.

JOHN FORBES, Attorney for

July 26, 1790. 3X ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Admx.

Frederick county, Aug. 1, 1790.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for a divorce from her husband, THOMAS BOYLAN.

3 MARY BOYLAN.

☞ NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Prince George's county court for a commission to mark and bound the three following tracts of LAND, viz. BLACK WALNUT THICKET, SAINT-CATHARINES, and CONTENT. w3

July 15, 1790. 3X OSWALD BROOKE.

St. Mary's county, July 3, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the court of the county aforesaid, at the adjourned court in August, or the September term, for a commission to ascertain the lines and boundaries of a tract of land known by the name of ST. JAMES, and another by the name of ST. JOHN'S LANDING—according to the directions of a late act of assembly for the purpose of marking and bounding lands.

3X WILLIAM H. ROACH.

The Subscribers hereby give Notice,

THAT they intend to apply to the justices of Prince-George's county court, in Sept. next, for a commission to ascertain the lines and boundaries of a certain tract of LAND called RED HOUSE, lying in the county aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided. 6w

July 26, 1790. 3 RD. T. LOWNDES, JAMES WILSON.

☞ NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that we, the subscribers, intend to meet at the house where Mr. George Robertson now resides, at the town of Salisbury, in Somerset county, state of Maryland, on the eighth day of September next ensuing, for the purpose of receiving a statement in writing of all the debts, claims and demands, of creditors against the estate of JOHN MITCHELL, late of Sussex county, in the Delaware state, deceased, and of the amount, nature, and quality thereof, on the oath or affirmation of the creditors of said JOHN MITCHELL, that a statement thereof may be certified to the chancellor of the state of Maryland.

July 21, 1790. ESME BAYLY, GILLISS POLK, WILLIAM M'BRYDE, } 3X Trustees.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MORDECAI SMITH, late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in legally attested, that they may be settled.

August 3, 1790. 3X GEORGE SMITH. PHEBE SMITH.

Charles County, July 27, 1790.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 26th inst. a runaway negro woman, who calls herself STACE. She is known in this place to be the property of Mr. ABRAHAM LOWE, of Calvert county, who, she says, called her ESTHER. Her owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. 3w

3X THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

July 23, 1790.

THE subscribers, having taken out letters of administration on the estate of DANIEL CARROLL, jun. late of Montgomery county, deceased, requests all persons who have claims against the said estate to bring them in properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment. w4

2 NOTLEY YOUNG, GEORGE DIGGES, } Administrators.

FOR SALE,

That VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT,

In Annapolis, which belongs to captain Alexander Trueman.

☞ *POSSESSION will be delivered immediately.*

Apply to

12 G. DUVALL.

The Parish of All-Hallows—

BEING at present without an incumbent, any minister of the protestant episcopal church, who is qualified and truly attached, and will exert himself in supporting the dignity and purity of the church in its primitive state—such an one, on application (if approved) will meet with a genteel subscription, and a convenient glebe house, with one hundred and fifty acres of good land.

4X Signed per order,

JOHN JACOBS, Register.

Anne-Arundel county, South river, July 23, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Wednesday the first day of September next, at the premises,

A TRACT of LAND situated in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, containing 215 acres, about 80 of which are cleared, and 20 may be made into good meadow at a small expence; the soil is rich, and well adapted to farming or planting, and is well timbered and watered. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stable, and other convenient out buildings; an orchard of choice fruit, and a never failing spring within a convenient distance of the houses, which are placed on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect. This land adjoins the lands of Mr. John Hood, deceased, and Mr. Edward Dorsey, of Vachel; distant from Baltimore 23 miles, from Ellicott's noted merchant mills 11 miles, and within two miles of the road leading from the Red-House Tavern to Baltimore. The terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance in three equal annual payments, the purchaser to give bond on interest, with approved security.——Any person wishing to view the land will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Edward Mason, who lives on the premises. Permission will be given to seed a fall crop, and possession given in November next.

tf R. PINDELL.

Hagar's-Town, July 9, 1790. 6

Annapolis, July 1, 1790.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscribers, will be EXPOSED TO SALE, *on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day,*

TWO thousand two hundred and forty acres of LAND, together or in convenient lots, as may best suit the purchasers, beautifully and conveniently situated on the Bay, and between Patapsco and Magothy rivers, in Anne-Arundel county. This land is remarkably valuable for the fertility of its soil, and conveniency of situation to Baltimore, Annapolis, and other markets: It abounds with a plenty of timber and wood, and has the advantages of productive fisheries, and quantities of wild fowl: It is adapted to every species of country produce: There are several different tenements on it, and some useful improvements; and it produces the greatest plenty of grass for stock.

It will be sold on a credit of five years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security to pay one fifth of the purchase money, with interest, annually. Possession to be delivered on the first day of December, and a title to be made to the purchasers on payment of the money. 8w

7 THOMAS HYDE, GABRIEL DUVALL, CHARLES STEUART, } Trustees of Wm. Worthington.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DALZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts on or before the first day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL.

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments. 22X J. R.

To be Sold,

A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 27

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